

insects, as the trees in the garden had been sprayed and I feared giving them poisoned food.

The old birds partly masticated the worms and fed them to the young bird in the form of pellets. On the 5th of August the young Grosbeak had its eyes open and seemed to be thriving on the food given it. On the 13th I found it had left the nest, and I replaced it. I fancy from this time the old birds began to neglect it, as they started to moult. On the 15th I noticed that the bird was not being properly cared for and I had to replace it in the nest at night. The first time it resumed its place in the nest it was covered by the female, but other nights it sat on the edge of the nest, the parents roosting beside it. It would not consent to being fed by me, and died on the 16th. The old birds were not at all disconcerted at its loss, and I noticed a lessening of the number of worms consumed, and very soon the normal food of seeds was resumed. Later on the birds removed the lining from the nest and finally threw down the remainder. The young bird's call for food was never loud.

*Description of young bird, sixteen days old.*—Downy neossoptiles still adhered to the tips of feathers. Above smoky brown bases of feathers lighter, giving the back a mottled appearance; top of head darker; forehead creamy brown; bare space in front of eye (lores) black. Underneath creamy brown; under tail-coverts white; tail (two thirds grown) marked as in adult female; wings black; primaries (partly grown) edged on outer side with creamy white; three outermost quills black; secondaries and greater wing-coverts with broad markings of white, the coverts showing a tinge of yellow. Bill greenish horn; feet flesh-color.

Length 114. mm.; wing 64. mm.; tail 19. mm.

Sex, a male as nearly as could be determined; decomposition was very rapid which, together with the age, made the sexing uncertain. Much of the down was lost in skinning, from the same cause.

*Description of eggs.*—Ground color a clear blue, having distinct spots, almost blotches, of black distributed sparingly about the middle, leaving the smaller end clear, or almost so, the larger end more or less thinly covered with small spots, blotches, and penciled markings of black, accompanied more sparingly by the same markings in a washed or indistinct brown; a few markings of the same about the middle. Measurements: No. 1,  $23 \times 16$  mm.; No. 2,  $24 \times 17$  mm.; No. 3,  $26 \times 17$  mm.

No. 1 had a very weak shell and was empty or nearly so; No. 2, like No. 1 in markings, both eggs having less of the heavy markings about the middle. No. 3 and 4 are like the second set and probably typical.—J. H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario.*

**A Further Note on the Subspecies of *Passerculus sandwichensis* inhabiting Labrador.**—Mr. J. D. Sornborger lent me some time ago for examination three specimens of *Passerculus* from Labrador. Two are from Okak, and one from Hopedale. As they are not sexed they do not serve to amplify the data in regard to the sexual range of size the race shows.

No. 1451 (52), taken at Hopedale by W. W. Perrett in 1898, in slightly worn plumages, measures, wing, 2.75; tail, 1.86; tarsus, .80; bill, .41 × .42.

No. 1452 (55), taken at Okak by C. Schmitt on July 6, 1896, in unworn plumage, measures, wing, 2.90; tail, 1.95; tarsus, .84; bill, .40 × .26.

No. 1453, taken at Okak by C. Schmitt on June 29, 1897, in worn plumage, measures, wing, 2.56; tail, 1.87; tarsus, .80; bill, .39 × .24.

It was pointed out by Dr. Allen in 1871 (*Winter Birds of Florida*) that Savanna Sparrows show tremendous individual variation, which is by the way true to a great degree in all Fringillidæ, and he tabulated the measurements of twenty-six breeding specimens from Massachusetts which showed a range of wing measurement from 2.44 to 2.95, only two of which, both males, however, measured over 2.80, and these two, Nos. 5092 and 5096 in the collection of the Museum of Comp. Zoölogy, I have remeasured, and had my measurements checked, and find they now measure 2.90 and 2.62 respectively. Of some hundreds of measurements published by others, and taken from fresh and dried skins, I have yet to find but this one bird from south of Labrador whose wing measurement overlaps sexed Labrador specimens.

The range of wing measurements shown by Labrador specimens which I have examined is as follows:—males, 2.86–2.93; female, 2.65<sup>1</sup>. Unsexed, including immature, 2.56 (worn), 2.75–2.90.

I present these facts not to help prove the validness of the race in the face of the A. O. U. Committee's ruling, for recognition of subspecies unfortunately is often, if not generally a matter of personal opinion and judgment, but I present them simply as facts.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

**A Winter Record for the Chewink on Long Island, N. Y.**—On January 12, 1903, I saw in a small piece of woodland near Long Island City, N. Y., a male Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). It was in full plumage and very active, but permitted me to approach within twenty-five feet of it. I have looked for it since, but have not seen it again. This is the only instance known to me of this species wintering here.—W. F. HENDRICKSON, *Long Island City, N. Y.*

**Note on *Sylvia cærulea* Wilson.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1897 (XIV, p. 97), Mr. Ridgway published a short note entitled '*Dendroica cærulea* vs. *Dendroica rara*,' stating that *Sylvia cærulea* Wilson (1810) was unfortunately preoccupied by *Sylvia cærulea* Latham (1790), and that the earliest tenable specific name for the Cerulean Warbler is *rara* (*Sylvia rara*) Wilson, 1811. Of course, here was a clear case, provided the

---

<sup>1</sup>Specimen kindly loaned by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, No. 393, Carnegie Museum, taken at Nain, Aug. 26, 1901, by D. A. Atkinson. Appreciably larger than the average of southern females.